

# Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, MAY 14 1871.

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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## PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproval have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as rationally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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## THE MULE THAT STOOD ON A STEAM-BOAT DECK.

The mule stood on a steamboat deck, The land he would not tread; They pulled the halter round his neck, And cracked him o'er the head. Yet firm and steadfast there he stood, As though formed for to rule; A critter of heroic blood Was that there cussed mule. They cursed and swore—he would not go Until he felt inclined; And though they showered blow on blow, He wouldn't change his mind. The deck hands to the fore then cried, "This here mule's b'nd to stay," And still upon the critter's hide With lash they fired away. His master from the shore replied— "The boat's about to sail, And every other means you've tried, Suppose you twist his tail!" "It's likely that will make him land," The deck man, brave, though pale, Approached him with his outstretched hand To twist that there mule's tail. There came a sudden kick behind! That man—oh! where was he? Ask of the softly blowing wind, The fishes in the sea! For a moment there was not a sound, As that mule winked his eye, As though to ask of those around, "Now how is that for high?" "Cut that there mule's throat right away," The captain did command, But the noblest critter killed that day Was the fearless, brave deck hand.

## THE JONAH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The New York World strenuously insists, as a matter of party policy, in order to win the next Presidential election, that the reconstruction measures, especially negro suffrage, shall be accepted as accomplished facts, forming no part of the issues of the great canvass in 1872. The theory of the World is simply that of a political time server. It lays no claim to conscience, does not deny its sympathy with the South in hostility to negro suffrage, and does not repudiate the antecedents of the Democratic party; yet the editor is soberly of the opinion that the party must pitch its political Jonah overboard for the next Presidential campaign, or the whole concern, as in 1860, 1864, and 1868, will again go to the bottom in 1872.

Professing to understand Northern sentiment better than Southern Democratic politicians, the World is now dealing with its Ku-Klux brethren at the South—sometimes coaxing and patting them on the back, and sometimes scolding them pretty sharply, and at all times exhorting them to remember that, if the Northern Democracy cannot win without the votes of the South, it is equally true that the Southern Democracy cannot win without the votes of the North. Each must support the other, or both will go down together. And, as in the contest the Northern Democracy, especially in New York State and City, must bear the brunt of the battle and do the largest part of the work, the World is of the opinion that it should have the privilege of fixing up the platform so as to suit Northern sentiment. The political Jonah must be flung into the sea, and reconstruction, including negro suffrage, must be accepted by the Democracy. Unless this is done the "lost cause" is certainly lost, and a Republican triumph made secure. The Democracy can do nothing at the North with Ku-Kluxism on its back; and nothing for its Southern allies, if defeated on its own grounds.

Such is about the only political idea of a national character that the World has had for some time past. The editor is manifestly paving the way for the nomination of the slippery and flexible Governor Hoffman on a platform that will not kill him in the very outset. This is in the programme of the Tammany-Ring; and, if the thing can be made to succeed, and Governor Hoffman be elected on a heartless sham of hollow pretenses, then this famous Ring will add the nation to its sphere of operations, and run the Government, as it now runs the City and State of New York. Being once in power and holding the nation's purse, it will retain the power for a long time to come.

What says the Ku-Klux Democracy at the South to this proposition of pitching Jonah into the sea? Just here comes the serious hitch in the whole game, and hence that which gives the World its greatest anxiety. Jefferson Davis, the President of the rebel Confederacy, and at this

moment the most popular man with the Southern Democrats, doesn't like the idea at all, as his speech at Selma, in Alabama, fully shows. Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy, has written a letter to the Mobile Register, thoroughly endorsing its refusal "to accept the reconstruction acts as irreversible facts and dead issues." The World's plan for the canvass is not agreeable to either these or Southern gentlemen. They have no idea of dropping the "nigger," and especially of accepting his political equality. They have dealt in the "nigger" so long that they are not quite ready to do without him. Even General Blair, that political renegade, plays sly of this game. He squarely refuses to renounce the principles of his Broadhead Letter. The nearest that he will come to the World's idea is simply to take a look at the "nigger," and see how the ballot works in his hands, reserving to himself the right of ulterior measures when the Democracy is once in power. This is all that the extreme party exigency can squeeze out of Gen. Blair.

The Montgomery Mail, one of the orthodox lights of Southern Democracy, says squarely: "We certainly agree with the World that opposition to the Fifteenth amendment, so far as the South is concerned, would amount to but little, if the Democratic party had made up its mind to accept the negro suffrage. The known opposition to that heresy on the part of the Northern Democracy was the strong ligament that bound the South to that organization; and we feel it to be our duty to warn the leaders of that party everywhere against the danger they will incur by cutting that ligament in twain."

The Jacksonville Republican, of Alabama, says: "They (the Northern Democrats) know that when the Democracy gets into power the South will demand her rights, both as a section and as States, and they have already made up their minds to yield to us everything reasonable we ask in that direction. If they have not done so, we have no more use for them than we have for the Radical party."

The Atlanta Intelligencer says: "The Fifteenth Amendment is the plague-spot on the face of the great charter of American freedom. This is the fruitful source of our greatest woe." "This wrong, this usurpation, can never be sanctioned by one who stands upon the principles of the Democratic party." "The country needs not only a change of rulers, but a change of principles upon which government is to be administered. Without this the triumph of Democracy would yield only Dead Sea fruit."

There is no misunderstanding the purpose of the Southern Democracy. It has no idea of throwing the political Jonah of the Northern Democracy overboard. It means to reconstruct the reconstruction measures, and looks to the Democratic party as the agency for accomplishing this result. The unconquered rebellion which the war has left will have to be met at the ballot-box. The great issues of the past, so far from being dead, are the living issues of the present. Republicans must buckle on their armor and win again, or what has been gained will be lost with the triumph of Democracy.—N. Y. Independent.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ascended the platform and was met with the hostile demonstrations of the partisans of Austin, who had just applauded so vociferously his unfeeling and inhuman appeal to their vile passions and still viler prejudices. Mr. Phillips was then a young lawyer, unknown to most present, who had gone to the meeting with no intention of taking any part in its proceedings. Though his first words were met with boisterous outcries, he expressed the hope that he would be permitted to avow his surprise at the sentiments just uttered by such a man, and at the applause they had received in that hall. He characterized and condemned that gentleman's language in the strongest terms of reprobation, though it was done in terms and tones of thrilling eloquence. "When I heard," he said, "the gentlemen lay down principles which placed the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the slanderer of the dead." Those words were received with mingled demonstrations of censure

and applause. "Sir," continued Mr. Phillips, "for the sentiments he has uttered, on soil consecrated by the prayers of the Puritans and the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up." Here the uproar became great, and he could not be heard. William Sturgis, an eminent Boston merchant, ascended the platform and placed himself by the side of Mr. Phillips; but he, too, was met by the loud cries of the excited rioters. "Phillips or nobody" was their fiendish cry. "Make him take it back! He shan't go on until he takes it back!" Obtaining a hearing, Mr. Sturgis said: "I did not come here to take any part in this discussion, nor do I intend to; but I do intend to hold sacred, I conjure you by every association connected with this hall, consecrated by our fathers to freedom of discussion, that you listen to any man who addresses you in a decorous manner."

Resuming, Mr. Phillips firmly and peremptorily declared that he could not take back his words, and reminded the excited throng that the attorney-general needed not their hisses against one so young, whose voice had never before been heard in that hall. He closed his speech with the declaration that "when liberty was in danger Faneuil Hall had the right and it was her duty to strike the key-note for the Union; that the passage of the resolutions, in spite of the opposition, led by the attorney-general, will show more decidedly the deep indignation with which Boston regards this outrage."

By this brave and brilliant speech, Mr. Phillips, by one single bound, placed himself among the foremost and most popular of American orators a position he has maintained by the increasing suffrages of the nation. Then began that advocacy of human rights, which for more than a generation he continued with tireless and persistent zeal. To it he consecrated culture, learning, and that marvelous eloquence on which the multitudes of a generation hung with never waning delight. Fearless and fierce even in his denunciation of the wrongs of the oppressed, he was always merciless in his castigation of the oppressor and his abettors. Confident, too, in his own plans and modes of action, he was, perhaps, too apt to be critical, censorious, and sometimes intolerant toward those who were equally honest, earnest, and unselfish in their devotion to the same cause to which his and their labors were alike consecrated. If some others were more judicious and practical in action, none equaled him on the platform and few surpassed him with the pen.

### GOV. ALCORN AGAIN.

When Gov. Alcorn of Mississippi telegraphed to Washington that he was able to arrest and punish the murderers in the massacre at Meridian provided he could discover them, we reminded him of the case of Yerger, who is to-day at large in Jackson. Gov. Alcorn wrote us a long letter in reply, to show that "civil power has been fully as effective as 'military power in the suppression of violence," and in support of his assertion he gave a summary of what he represented to be a list, furnished him by the State Auditor, of all the claims allowed and paid for coroners' inquests. This summary was as follows, viz:

April to September (inclusive), 1869, 21 murders.  
October, 1869, to March, 1870 (inclusive), 41 murders.  
April to September (inclusive), 1870, 43 murders.  
October, 1870, to March, 1871 (inclusive), 19 murders.

The first year of this period, being the term of Gen. Ames's military administration, was made to appear in a most unfavorable light in comparison with the second year, being the term of Gov. Alcorn's civil administration. Especially he argued, is the second half of each year the best means of comparing the working results of the two administrations, and he pointed to his own statement of 41 murders in the second half of Gen. Ames's administration and only 16 murders in the second half of his own. We called attention at the time to remarkable inconsistencies in his statement, which we compared with a list furnished us by one of our correspondents.

We now have before us the official return made by the State Auditor in compliance with a resolution of the Mississippi House of Representatives, which is even more complete than the list furnished, and speaks more strongly than ours

against Gov. Alcorn's administration. We make the following summary of inquests according to this official list, which it must be remembered is the standard that Gov. Alcorn has himself adopted:

AMES ADMINISTRATION.  
April to June 1869.....17  
July to September, 1869.....11  
Total first six months.....28  
October to December 1869.....12  
January to March, 1870.....23  
Total second six months.....35  
Aggregate.....63

ALCORN ADMINISTRATION.  
April to June, 1870.....15  
July to September, 1870.....34  
Total first six months.....49  
October to December 1870.....16  
January to March, 1871.....46  
Total second six months.....62  
Aggregate.....111

From this statement it will be seen that in the second half of Gov. Alcorn's term the number of murders was precisely as large as he asserted it to be during his entire year; there were 43 more murders in those six months than he represented; the increase over the corresponding six months of military rule was 27; the increase during the year, over the preceding year, was 48; there was only one more murder recorded during the whole year of the administration of Gen. Ames than during the last six months of Alcorn's administration. How totally unwarranted was the statement of Gov. Alcorn, that in the last six months of his administration there were only 19 murders, is shown by the fact that the list mentions 21 during March alone. However, a glance at these figures will show that there has been a rapid increase of crime during Gov. Alcorn's term, and no more words are necessary on the subject.

Let us return, however, to Gov. Alcorn's original assertion that he is able to bring the perpetrators of the crimes at Meridian to justice. If his intentions correspond with his powers, why have we not now some intelligence on that subject? Nearly two months ago there was a pretended investigation of the massacre, and Judge Leachman, who presided as a committing magistrate, bound over G. W. Brantley, Hugh W. Wilson, and Robert E. Coleman, Sr., three of the principal persons implicated in the outrages, to answer before the Grand Jury a charge of unlawful assembly, or any other charge the Grand Jury may prefer against them, in a bond of \$200 each. J. F. Sandford and Isaac Adams were each placed under bonds in the sum of \$500 to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, and A. G. Horn was held in the sum of \$100 to answer a charge of assault. The amount of bail in these cases was so ridiculously small as to satisfy us that the investigation was nothing more than a farce. Since then we have been waiting to hear that some steps have been taken to have the offenders punished. There is no pretense that they are not known. One of those bound over by the committing magistrate was the editor of the Meridian Mercury, who openly boasted of the part he had taken in the massacre. "And we'll tell you the truth, Governor," he wrote in his journal, "if we die by it. We, Sir, the editor of the Mercury, Alexander G. Horn, used our best endeavors to swell the numbers of the band, and the Chief Executive may make the most of it." Witnesses can be found as well as the criminals, though after the massacre many of those who suffered fled to Jackson, not daring to remain at home. Gov. Alcorn may render efficient service to the cause of justice by giving these witnesses assurances that they will be protected whenever they return to testify. If he do, he will render himself obnoxious to the Democracy, whom he has hitherto attempted to conciliate; if he fail to do it, he will prove recreant to his professions of a determination to maintain law and order in his State. Which will he choose?

[N. Y. Tribune.]

### NEW STYLE OF ADVERTISEMENT.

The following editorial advertisement is taken from the Philadelphia Weekly Mercury, of November 30, 1870. It is a complete novelty in its way, and also affords us an insight into the degree of communication which existed at that period between the large towns and the provinces of America. It is, moreover, a curious jumble of information, strangely mixing up the starting of the stage coach with the news of the day:

ON Monday next the Northern Post sets out from New York, in order to perform his stage but once a fortnight, during the Winter Quarter; the Southern Post changes also, which will cause this Paper to come out on Tuesdays during that time. The Colds which have visited the Northern Colonies have also been troublesome here for some time, having escaped the snow, severe, have been carried off by the cold, among whom was David Brinkley, in the 77th Year of his Age; he was the first Man that had a Brick House in the City of Philadelphia, and was much esteemed for his just and upright dealing. There goes a Report here, that the Lord Baltimore and his Lady are arrived in Maryland, but the Southern Post being not yet come in, the said Report wants Confirmation.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr.
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	12	15	20	35
Three	9	15	19	25	50
Four	12	20	25	35	70
Five	15	25	30	45	85
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1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

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## The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS &amp; SUNDAYS.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET;  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

## OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI:—Daniel E. Young, Greenville.  
LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelo, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruff, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

SUNDAY MAY 14, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

To-day the usual services at  
Straight University.

## THE PEOPLE AND THE CROWN.

The *Republican* of this city has a long editorial article in which an effort is made to show that the people of England are becoming restive under the prerogatives of the crown. There never was a greater mistake made. While the city of London itself is governed by a close corporation, which for centuries have had the right to meet the Queen at "Temple Bar," if they desire, and forbid her entrance into the sacred precincts of the domain ruled by the liverly men of the city; and as long as the son of a peer is no more than a commoner, while at the same time the son of any commoner may become a peer, the people of England will reverence a social system which sets so lightly upon them, that class distinctions are lost sight of in the mutual respect of the different classes.

The *Republican* lays stress upon a vote passed in the House of Commons, adverse to the claims of the English crown respecting the use of public grounds. But it fails to recognize in the fact of this adverse vote, the insignificance of the issue involved because, as is usual in the case of a defeated ministry, the advisers of the crown did not resign.

The simple fact is that most of our writers for the press allow their love of Republican institutions either to suppress the information they possess, or to falsify the plainest facts in regard to monarchical institutions.

Anybody who knows anything about England, understands that the common people are more intensely aristocratic in their interests than the aristocracy are in their assumptions.

One might argue a year with a member of the upper classes of England against all the privileges of their order, and if he observed the rules of gentlemanly intercourse, he would hear nothing to offend the reddest Republican; but if he began an argument against aristocracy with a member of the lower classes, he would soon learn that the serene calmness which always attends a full pocket and an assured position, finds no place among those who are proud of being retainers in the houses of the nobility than any American Republican would be in the Presidential chair.

Every servant in England magnifies his office, and laughs at the simplicity of those who think that his son and his grandson will not succeed him in the office of butler to some Lord Huddleston Fuddleston.

Institutions are not made—they grow, and the history of their growth must be understood before their value can be estimated. While it is true that the aristocrats of England do more for the poor of the United Kingdom than any other nation does, they also do more than any other class to make the people need their charities. But the truth is, the poor people are even more satisfied with their dependent position than the rich are of their patronage. In view of these facts, it is not a hazardous statement to say we shall see a monarchy in America before we can see a republic in England.

We are in thankful receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Letter Carriers' Grand Fancy Dress Ball, at the National Hall, on Friday evening, May 19. The object of this entertainment is to aid the Relief Fund of the Carriers' Association, and we are confident that there will be the exhibition of a substantial sympathy with the purpose of the Carriers' in the presence of a "crowded house."

## SNOBISM.

"A private letter, received by a citizen of Chicago from a gentleman at Vicksburg, describes a trip made by the latter, in company with Mr. Jefferson Davis, to the plantation formerly owned by Joseph E. Davis, now deceased. The following extracts are sent us:

"We left at night on the R. E. Lee, one of our finest steamers, and landed at the Hurricane plantation about daylight the next morning. This plantation, and another known as Briarfield, were occupied before the war by Joseph E. Davis, and his brother, President Davis. They were sold by Mr. Joseph E. Davis, who owned them both, to his favorite freedman, Ben. Montgomery, for three hundred thousand dollars, payable at the end of ten years (1st January 1876), interest at six per cent, payable annually. Ben, who is very black, but thoroughly educated before the war, met us and gave us a breakfast, waiting on the table himself, but not offering to take a seat. After breakfast, we had a carriage, and rode over the magnificent estate, the extent of which you can form some idea of, when I tell you that Ben. Montgomery made last year 2500 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of corn. We dined at Briarfield, the former residence of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and now occupied as a residence by the aforesaid Ben, and you will not be surprised to learn that the former slaves of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the warmth of affection that they were capable of expressing. Mr. D. met them cordially, and encouraged them by many kind words. After dinner, at which our wealthy host again waited on us in elegant style, we passed on to a very large and valuable plantation which has been purchased by Ben. Montgomery and added to the Davis estate, and which will add to his crop this year probably 1000 bales more, making 3500 bales in all, if it is a good crop year."

## COMMENTS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

The above is quoted from the *New Orleans Times* with a sneer of proscription which seems to endorse the un-usual, which a poor white man takes in being waited on by such a negro.

Does the *Times* record this fact because it thinks that every rich negro should wait on the poor white men who may happen to be his guests? or does it mention the fact of a host waiting on his guests as a worthy act to be imitated by every white man who receives visitors?

If Ben Montgomery has been so degraded by the influences of his former oppression that he does the work of his servants in the presence of his inferiors in position, this fact is one of the heaviest condemnations of the accursed system of slavery, which the *Times* would like to see revived.

We have seen many vulgar white men disgrace their positions by obsequious behavior in the presence of men who had once been their masters, but we have never thought that hospitalities should be degraded to the level of public news items; nor that guests should exhibit the degradation they experience in being entertained by a snob.

## STATE FINANCIAL CHAOS.

As the *New Orleans Times* goes into hysterics of jubilation over the financial confusion attendant upon the attempt made to carry into effect some of the bills passed by the State Legislature at its last session, it may be as well to say a word on a subject which furnishes material for more than half of the editorials of that journal.

Of course our journal has no word of apology to offer for venal legislation, incompetent legislators, or corrupt officials; but the mere fact that acts of the Legislature some times become subjects of litigation does not in itself prove the intention of dishonesty on the part of legislators, nor does it involve the conclusion that the legislators were incompetent.

It is well known that almost every Western State became bankrupt in their early attempts at legislation. They not only over estimated their resources and undervalued the difficulties of municipal infancy; but in almost every case the men who used their positions for personal profit over reached themselves by the multiplicity of their schemes and the eagerness of their rapacity. Now let it be remembered that these western legislators were all white men, that they were descendants of the oldest southern and eastern families, and that they were not like nearly every one of our legislators who did their work in an atmosphere of virulent hostility, and it will be admitted that the new legislature of our State, composed partly of those who were formerly denied the privileges of legislation have got on about as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

## BAD MORALS AND BAD GRAMMAR.

Yesterday evening's *Picayune* we think considerably under estimates the "hope" of the community, if it supposes, as it says, in the report of the executions, that "the fearful retribution will act as an abeyance of crime." The hope is that it will do a vast deal more than merely temporarily suspend the commission of crime. If there is any virtue in the "retribution," thinking people hope that it will be so terrible a blow to criminality,

that it will alarm and deter men in all the future from the abominable habit of murdering fellow mortals on any conceivable pretext. The *Picayune* stultifies its own idea of the "fearfulness" of the retribution when it only hopes for a short lived reformation in the perpetration of murders. Take a higher stand old Lady.

## THE EXECUTION.

This Community will long remember the execution of the Spanish murderers who killed a sailor about a year ago. Whatever may be the merits of the arguments about capital punishment on either side, there can be no question as to the necessity there was of some signal proof in this community that the law will be vindicated, and that human life will be held sacred.

There were present yesterday at the parish prison, a large number of our most influential citizens to witness the execution, and it was but a short time from the hour of opening the doors to the public, till the prisoners were seen walking on the gallies, and in conversation with their friends.

The perfect indifference they manifested as to their fate was at once surprising and shocking; but when the culprits were brought upon the drop, surprise and disgust gave way to a feeling of horror at the profanity of one of the culprits. Bayonne not only came upon the scaffold with a forced laugh and an insolent leer at the audience; but he rejected the services of the priests until his companion's behavior shamed him into kissing the cross; and even after doing this, he died with an imprecation on his lips against the crowd who were to witness his execution.

There never was a more signal instance of punishment following profanity; for while Peter Abriel who bore himself circumspectly, was killed in his fall from the drop, Bayonne was but little more than choked in his fall, and breathed in the agonies of suffocation for nearly half an hour.

These men committed their foul and cold blooded deed of assassination for a paltry sum of money and justly deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; and we trust their execution will create a wholesome terror among the class to which they belong, and assist in bringing back the time when juries will have the courage to defy even public opinion in up holding the majesty of the law.

## LACK OF ENTERPRIZE.

The City Railroad Companies have so repeatedly exhibited a lack of appreciation of public needs, and the advancement of their own pecuniary interests, that we almost believe they are beyond the pale of profiting by wholesome and timely counsel. But we must recommend them to remember, that if they are endowed with the exclusive privilege of running cars on the streets, and of accumulating wealth by their trade, there are also obligations devolving on them which public wants, and their own gains dictate should not be neglected. For instance, yesterday there were crowds of persons who were attracted to the Parish Prison to witness (or be near the place of) the executions of two criminals.

That over Rampart street was rushed for with the hope of hurrying up town on the street cars. But behold, there was not an extra car, nor anything to indicate that the Railroad Company, even knew that anything extraordinary was going on in the City; and a number of people, amply sufficient to fill ten or fifteen cars, were compelled to slowly wend their way on foot. And this thing we have observed over and over again. Cannot the companies remedy this evil? Can they not be tempted to try the enterprize on the assurance that a well filled purse will be the result? Wake up, wake up, and ascertain periods and places of attraction in the vicinity of your lines, and provide extra accommodation for the public.

## ABOUT TOWN.

BY OUR REPORTER.

## SOCIAL.

The Canal street end of Derbigny street, was all aglow with beauty and fashion on Wednesday night last. As it had been noised abroad for a day or two before, that one of our prominent politicians had reached the thirty-fourth round in his fight with time, that he had won it and came up for the next round, smiling; some of his backers thought they could congratulate him without using the "sponge" on him, and so dropped in upon him. As he is never found unprepared, either in his larder or his cellar, he "toed" the mark, as did his guests, under Terpsichorean inspiration, to the small hours of the morning.

## PIC-NICS.

Friday, though proverbially an unlucky day, was not so in the last week; at least we are sure that the pupils of Mr. A. F. Williams' school didn't think so while at the City Park, at that glorious picnic they had out there on that day. Our perambulations and an invitation took us that way, and as we neared the scene of amusement, our ears were pleasantly greeted by the sounds of sweet and lively music from the well trained "Kelly's Band." We soon mingled with the congenial crowd, and drifted, somewhat naturally, towards the centre of attraction, the table, well filled with enjoyable edibles and delicious beverages. On enquiring, we ascertained that nearly two hundred scholars, and all the teachers were present. We observed, also, Superintendent Carter, and School Directors, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, and Thomas Lynne Esq., lending their aid in promoting and dignifying the amusements.

A little further off was another fine picnic by the St. Andrew School, Miss E. Lobre, Principal. Here also all was life and amusement. Teachers, children and friends, all making merry.

Remembering another invitation, we turned across the way and found Mr. Washington Chapel's picnic in full blast. "Music, and dancing and chatting &c." were all the go, and there we indulged in some of our characteristic humors. Among the prominent characters around the scenes we observed Honorable F. C. Antoine, Wm. B. Barrett, A. Dumont, Capt. George, Police Commissioner Raynal, Administrator Jas. Lewis, J. Sella Martin, Jno. Parsons Esqrs, and many others. The flight of time admonished us of other duties, and we reluctantly quitted the spot, filled with the most favorable impressions of the amusements of the occasion.

This evening Mr. J. Sella Martin will lecture at the Baptist Church on Common street. This gentleman's ability is so universally known and acknowledged, that we are assured, no more is necessary for us to do on this occasion than to announce the fact, and invite the attendance of all who desire to enjoy "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

From the Nation:

The sins of male youth are principally those of nature, arising, in nine cases out of ten, from a superfluity of unregulated life, while it is worth noticing that the feminine vices, against which Dr. Lewis and his forerunners and followers wage war, are every one of them of artificial origin. Not to go into the vexed question of the relative morality of the sexes, it is evident, if one takes the word of tutors and governors, that while Tom and John have most to fear from their own passions and weakness, their sisters find their worst enemy in a false social system. A boy is irrepressible; he grows in spite of you; the mere fact of his superior physical strength saves him from half the dangers that beset a girl's path. He may use bad language and bad liquor, but he will never fall a victim to tight lacing and décolleté dress; and his follies are, on the whole, more of his own seeking, and not so much the result of the misapplied force of other people's opinions. There is a strong and general impression that the mistakes in the education of women are capable of speedy cure, if only the right course of treatment can be hit upon, and it is this which ensures eager reception to the theories and systems that have crowded upon each other's heels for the last half-century. We all know in our hearts that human nature must undergo a radical change before the temperance reform will amount to more than a superficial agitation; we know that no act of Parliament or Congress can do away with the animalism of humanity; we confess with weary impatience that certain sins we shall rid ourselves of only by the slow process of growth; but with follies which belong only to a class and a time is another matter. Women have to answer for all that Rousseau puts upon them—upon their action may hang the good of society at large—but they can justly recriminate, and declare with privileged directness of retort, that society has done quite as much harm to them as they have done to society. And here it is that the signs are hopeful, for the class of literature of which Dr. Lewis' Book is a representative exhibits the intention of society to take up the matter in earnest, and to train its young girls with that intelligent attention to established law which has proved to be essential to the production of satisfactory race-horses and thoroughbred pigs.

Now, if we have concluded that this thing can be done, that young women are physically and mentally susceptible of immediate improvement, is it not worth while to give our clearest thought, our best strength, to consideration of the matter, and action therein? Dr. Lewis has undoubtedly done good service, and

his heart is in his work; but the book which he offers to the public as the result of his experience is common-place in style, faulty in arrangement, and contains more than a suspicion of quackery. While there is plenty of sound truth in it, there are also misstatements and exaggerations not to be excused even by the proverbial disagreement of doctors; and the physiological facts introduced would attain added power from a setting of correct and eloquent English, which they unfortunately lack. As a moral stimulant, it is not likely to be of much value; as a hand-book of general physiological information, or a manual of education, we have already better ones, the principal thing to be said in its favor is that it may strengthen hands for which Huxley and Herbert Spencer are as yet too heavy. The evils struck at are so familiar to most of us that they must be presented in a new light before we shall appreciate their magnitude and limitation; and while the thinking that is to be done must be hard and logical, it must be popularized and simplified to the level of the minds on which it is to act before it can become visibly remedial.

On the highest plane of thought, we have in this generation produced much that bears directly and practically upon the education question, but the books in which this is embodied do not come within the range of the people who need them most. The shallow *élegance* on Fifth Avenue and the dyspeptic New England girl are not likely to be greatly benefited by the reports of German gymnasia or the closely written argument of an Oxford professor, and "Our Girls" and analogous works seem only to show the width of the gap which is waiting to be spanned. "The method of nature is the archetype of all methods," says Mr. Marcel, and on that point at least we have reached the unanimity of the wise; who now will make clear to us the working of that nature upon which all our progress depends.

If the best of our American scientific men, who know the needs and the power of our American girls, could be brought to feel that this is too important a subject to be left to second-rate theorists or even to honest, unpractised enthusiasts, we might then hope for the production of a literature which should give vital assistance and wake up the whole nation to a sense of the value of a woman's life. There are few women in any station of life who are not conscious of their own warped natures and failure of development, and who are not willing to try a new path; but the leading and the teaching must come from the heights. "Our Girls" must look beyond behavior, books and moral tales and empirical treatises for the help they need; learned professors must study the aching spines of their living daughters instead of the backbones of extinct fishes, and clergymen, wise in spiritual things, must condescend to teach lessons of practical duty to the little women of their flocks, before we shall get the change that we look for. Our educational machinery is confessedly at fault; we get a fair article of raw material, and return it to the market in the shape of Flora McFlimsey—a process of manufacture which we are gradually finding to be unremunerative.

## GOSSIP WITH THE LADIES.

BY "MAY."

COLORS.

By this term we do not propose to discuss the worn, patched, and threadbare subject of the color of the complexion, but that of the more important subject of the most fashionable color of garments at present *la mode*. We notice a tendency to the introduction of numerous shades of brown, which we regret, for it is decidedly the most trying color, that could possibly make its advent here. In the North where the majority of women are very fair, all such colors may do very well where they are relieved by bright colored bows and trimmings. But just imagine one of our swarthy, Southern brunettes in a brown dress; the very thought gives a terrible shock to our ideas of the eternal fitness of things.

One shade of the new colors is called *café au lait* and is supposed to be exactly the color of strong coffee with cream in it. This color is only another tint of the Frou-Frou shades. Grey and black are also worn, and we notice quantities of beautiful goods of the shade one called "moonlight on the lake." And positively this fanciful name describes this delicate, transparent shade most accurately.

Jewelry is very little worn even in full dress. Ear-rings are worn but instead of breast-pin a fancy bow is substituted. A velvet band with a cross or locket attached is worn at the neck. For full dress a bouquet of flowers is worn. The newest style of parasols are of the Frou-Frou color and are edged with some bright color. The ponce umbrellas are by no means out of date for ordinary use. White dresses are more than usually fashionable this season here, and, as a

natural consequence our merchants are bringing on large stocks of various styles of white goods. Marseilles, lawns, piques, and swiss, can be purchased in patterns, and offered from \$1.50 up to \$5.00.

Sashes in roman colors are still worn and will be for some time to come. The bouquet, ribbon sashes, are also fashionable. We noticed a beautiful assortment of the latter at 183 Canal street. We were also shown at this establishment a large stock of ready made clothing in new and beautiful designs. The very low prices asked for imported clothing will bring them into such favor that dress-makers will be compelled to very soon be satisfied with a moderate compensation for their work, which is not by any means the case at present.

Some of the Paris dresses are very elaborate, others much more simple. A beautiful costume, and one which is quite new, is made with a small mantel *a la vieille*, for which some soft material, such as cashmere or China crepe, should be used in preference to the harsher silks and poplins. The mantel *a la vieille* looks well in black, but it is also charming in blue and steel-gray.

There is nothing fresher for summer wear than a mantel trimmed with narrow bands of tulle, edged with Valenciennes lace, covered with black lace. The hood is made of white muslin, and is edged with a plaiting and with lace. It is decorated with a bow and ends of black velvet. This trimming is especially pretty on materials of a light color, such as turquoise-blue, mauve, and silver. With dark shades, such as myrtle-green and scabious, a beautiful grimy is applied on the material, and a ball fringe is added in preference.

In bonnets it is difficult to say what is worn, for all styles are fashionable, as long as they are small and jaunty-looking. Perhaps the varieties of the gypsy are the most popular. The trimming is less on the brim, and in front, than on the crown. A good deal of ribbon, about two inches wide, is used, with black lace and flowers. Short ostrich plumes of "tips," as they are called, are also very popular. Two shades of the same color are used on the same bonnet, with plumes of the colors of the ribbons. Hats look so much like bonnets that it is difficult to distinguish them apart; but the hats are usually smaller. But few crepe bonnets are seen; straw predominates, though a good many black lace ones are worn.

The hair is dressed in a very pretty, and quiet fashion, with many plaits at the back, but not falling very low on the neck, and a plaited coronet in front. Another, and still newer style of coiffure, and also a very useful one, is one closely resembling that seen in the portraits of the Duchesse de Bourgogne. The hair is raised from the temples, with rolled curls coming down along the raised bandeaux, and others on the top of the head, *acrocche-cœurs* on the forehead, and *chignon marquise* at the back with a tortoise-shell comb with balls. We may here remark that the small, flat curls called *acrocche-cœurs* are again very fashionable.

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, May 13—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The favorable accounts from New York and Liverpool have stiffened the market still more, and factors have raised their pretensions 10¢. There has, nevertheless, been an active inquiry, but light offerings have restricted operations, and we hear of sales of fully 2000 bales.

The market closed as follows:

	Average	Exchange
	Price	Rate
Good Ordinary	13 1/2	13 1/2
Good Ordinary	13 1/2	13 1/2
Low Middling	14 1/4	14 1/4
Middling	15 1/4	15 1/4
Strict Middling	16 1/4	16 1/4
Good Middling	17 1/4	17 1/4

## A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC!

The contract for the Public Printing for the Parish of Natchitoches, and laws of the State, was awarded to Burdick & Blunt, publishers of the *Red River News* by Hon. O. J. Dunn and G. W. Curtis. I therefore take this method to inform the public generally, that my name appears to said contract without my consent or authority. I have no connection whatever with the *Red River News*, and no person is authorized to use my name in connection therewith. I would further state that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the proprietor of the *Red River News*, L. H. Burdick, as I have no interest in said paper directly or indirectly.

RAUFORD BLUNT.

Natchitoches, La., May 2, 1871.

ALBERT EYRICH.

Bookseller and Stationer.

110 CANAL STREET.

New Orleans, La.

WALTHAM WATCHES.  
THE BALANCE WHEEL

## WALTHAM WATCH

## BEATS

4 times second,  
240 times a minute,  
14,400 times an hour,  
345,600 times a day,  
2,419,200 times a week,  
10,368,000 times a month,  
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH  
THAN ANY KIND OF  
MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up, when he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would once say, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without ever requiring fresh oil all that time.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch

## CONTAINS

1 Spring, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

## All Genuine Waltham

## Watches have seven

## Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL.

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

## A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle, that is, any part of a Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

## GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

## A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

is made with special reference to

## DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but

## A Waltham Watch

will run faithfully

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

## ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

## Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York;

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

## Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF ORLEANS OR TEXAS MAY BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt, Plated, Orde, or other Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS AS FULL.

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NEW ORLEANS.

Carriages For Hire.

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PARTIES  
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY  
GOODS

## —FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

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## CASH HOUSE

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A Glance through their immense stock

## —OR—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formoses, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

## WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Ar drew

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Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and

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age produces, and the progressive temper of the

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## SHIRTS.

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## BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

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MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

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Goods sold on "one price" system, and any

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ing Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over-

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A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn reel, correct and serviceable article. Large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail \$4 free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Orde Gold Watch, IN MASSIVE ORDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$300 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

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Feb. 16th

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## LA CROIX BROTHERS

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CORNER F

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.  
OF THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE  
OF THE  
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE  
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(Continued from our last Number)

Passed its first reading.  
The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Coupland, was adopted on its second reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary then called the name of Mr. Daigle, who called up House bill No. 248, to be entitled an act authorizing Lester Vincent to build a draw bridge on Bayou Vermilion.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading and adopted.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary then called the name of Mr. Fish, who called up Senate bill No. 202, on second reading.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary then called the name of Mr. Futch, who called up House bill No. 28, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Episcopal Church South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put on its second reading.

The bill was adopted on its second reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary then called the name of Mr. Gallup, who called up House bill No. 270, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Crescent City Waterworks; to define its rights and duties; punish offenses committed against the franchises of said company, the public health, etc.

Passed its first reading.

Mr. Gallup moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its second reading.

On call for yeas and nays the Senate refused to suspend the rules by the following vote, four-fifths not voting in the affirmative:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thompson, Twichell, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Coupland, Futch, Lynch, Pierce, Swords, Thomas, Whitney—7.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Harris, who called up Senate bill No. 231, to be entitled an act making an appropriation to close Kimball's bayou, in Concordia parish.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

A motion was made to adjourn, which, on a call of the yeas and nays, the Senate refused by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Futch, Pierce, Thomas, Thompson—8.

Nays: Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Daigle, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Twichell, Whitney, Wilcox—26.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Herwig, who called up Senate bill No. 208, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atchafalaya Bay Company of Louisiana for the purpose of making a deep channel through the said bay, to facilitate the carrying on of commercial intercourse between the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas and foreign countries.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. Hunsaker, who called up Senate bill No. 199, to be entitled an act to charter the

Upper Red River Raft Company of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Fish, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twichell, Whitney, Wilcox—25.

Nays: Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Lynch, Pierce, Thompson—8.

The title was adopted.

The Secretary then called the name of Mr. Ingraham, who called up Senate bill No. 191, to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Lipshutz.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time and finally adopted with its title.

The name of Mr. Jenks was called who moved to adjourn, which motion was adopted, Mr. Jenks being the first name to be called at the next evening session under the rule.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until the twenty-fourth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,  
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-Fifth Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER,  
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Twichell, Todd, Whitney, Wilcox—36.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

The minutes of the previous day's session were corrected and their reading dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Office of Chief Clerk,  
New Orleans, La., February 24, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the House to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following House bills:

No. 236, an act to legitimize children born of parties cohabiting as man and wife, and to declare such cohabitation during a space of ten years to constitute marriage.

No. 269, an act for the relief of the citizens of Bienville parish whose lands have been returned as the property of non-residents, and offered for sale by error of the tax collector of said parish.

No. 258, an act to amend and re-enact section two thousand two hundred and two of the Revised Statutes.

No. 253, an act to amend and re-enact section one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of 1870.

No. 130, an act authorizing and creating concurrent jurisdiction and powers of the justices of the peace of the city of Baton Rouge.

No. 12, an act to provide compensation for counsel for accused persons in certain cases in the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine and Jefferson.

No. 225, an act relative to juries in the parish of Caddo.

No. 195, an act for the relief of the trustees of the New Orleans Methodist Depository, and to exempt their property from taxation.

No. 244, an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the compilation of a new and official map of the State.

No. 147, an act for the relief of widow Florentine Landry, of the parish of Iberville.

No. 191, an act to change the time of holding the session of the District Court in the Tenth Judicial District, and to establish two additional terms of said court in the parish of Caddo, for the trial of State cases.

No. 117, an act fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company; giving to the courts of New Orleans jurisdiction in certain cases; authorizing stockholders' and directors' meetings to be held outside of the city of New Orleans; granting to parish courts jurisdiction over proceedings for the appropriation of property, etc.; providing the mode of proceeding in, and removal from such parish courts, and providing against suspension and operation of the company in cases of appeals or otherwise.

No. 145, an act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

WILLIAM VIGERS,  
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed to inform the Senate that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

An act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans.

An act for the relief of Scorpini and Lattier.

An act to secure homesteads, etc.

An act for the relief of S. Belden.

Respectfully,  
WILLIAM VIGERS,  
Chief Clerk.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Speaker has signed Senate bill No.—, entitled an act to amend and re-enact an act to incorporate the Mississippi River Packet Company, and to grant State aid to the same.

WILLIAM VIGERS,  
Chief Clerk.

MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE.

The Secretary presented, for the signature of the Speaker, enrolled bill to promote the interests of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company, etc.

And presented for its concurrence the following bills:

Senate bill No. 221, an act making an appropriation to close Kimball's bayou, in Concordia parish.

Also, substitute for Senate bill No. 215, an act to establish an institution for the deaf and dumb at Baton Rouge; to provide for the organization and government thereof; to provide for the appointment of a board of trustees, and to provide temporary quarters for the Louisiana State Seminary.

Also, Senate bill No. 62, an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to re-organize the State Land Office, and to provide for the disposition of public lands, and for the survey of unsurveyed approved swamp lands, and to make appropriations therefor."

Also, Senate joint resolution No. 15, abolishing the office of Warrant Clerk of the two houses of the General Assembly; requiring the present Warrant Clerk to make immediate settlement with the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and providing for the manner of drawing and expending the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the General Assembly.

Also, to return as concurred in the following House bills:

House bill No. 248, an act authorizing Lester Vincent to build a drawbridge on the Bayou Vermilion.

Also, House bill No. 220, an act making an appropriation for each representative of newspapers in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Also, House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Also, House bill No. 11, an act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under act No. 55, approved April 4, 1865.

Also, House bill No. 29, an act to create the parish of Webster and providing for the complete organization thereof.

And to request the Speaker's signature to enrolled Senate bill No. 201, an act to amend and re-enact an act creating the Mississippi River Packet Company, and to grant State aid thereto.

An act to provide for the drainage of New Orleans.

An act providing for the improvement of the navigation of Bayou d'Arbonne, etc.

An act for the relief of F. G. Liorens.

An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers, etc.

And returned the following enrolled House bills, with the signature of the President of the Senate:

An act to re-district the police jury wards of Livingston parish.

An act to extend the limits of the corporation of the town of Minden, etc.

An act to compensate John Ray for superintending the printing of the Revised Civil Code, etc.

An act creating a commission to locate a site for a State House, etc.

And notified them that the State had concurred in House bill No. 213, to regulate the mode of trying cases arising under the provisions of article thirteen of the constitution of Louisiana, etc.

And that the President had signed enrolled House bills, viz:

To create a board of State engineers.

To amend "an act to regulate public education, etc.," approved March 16, 1870.

And requested the signature of the Speaker to enrolled Senate bills, viz:

To provide for the relinquishment to the United States, in certain cases, of titles to lands, etc.

For the relief of Norbert Scorpini, etc.

To authorize Mrs. Louise Bourgeois, etc., to alienate her dotal property.

To authorize the change of the name of Louisa Parly Wood to etc.

Granting leave of absence to Thomas Reber, Parish Judge of Concordia.

To locate the seat of justice, etc., of Plaquemine parish.

Giving the consent of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the purchase, by the United States, of lands, etc.

To authorize Ambrose Lecomte Hertzog to change his name, etc.

For the relief of the University of Louisiana.

Making an appropriation to pay Simeon Belden, etc.

To incorporate the Young Veterans of 1862-1875.

To amend an act to incorporate Harmony Fire Company No. 1, of Franklin, St. Mary parish.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 216, to be entitled an act to provide for the preservation of the records and documents of the late First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, parish of Orleans.

Laid over.

Also, reported an original bill to be entitled an act to extend the jurisdiction of the Third District Court for the parish of Orleans.

Laid over.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an original resolution, to be entitled a joint resolution, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Vermilionville, in the State of Texas, then to connect with the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Laid over.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills as having been duly engrossed:

Senate joint resolution No. 15, abolishing the office of Warrant Clerk of the two houses of the General Assembly; requiring the present Warrant Clerk to make immediate settlement with the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and providing for the manner of drawing and expending the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the General Assembly.

Senate bill No. 231, to be entitled an act making an appropriation to close Kimball's bayou, in Concordia parish.

Also, Senate bill No. 215, to be entitled an act to establish an institution for the deaf and dumb, at Baton Rouge, etc.

Mr. Pinchback, from the Committee on Enrollment, submitted the following reports:

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,  
New Orleans, February 24, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave respectfully to report as having been duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 26, an act to promote the interest of commerce by establishing the Louisiana Warehouse Company, and guaranteeing the bonds thereof.

Very respectfully,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT,  
New Orleans, February 24, 1871.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Enrollment beg leave to report as having been duly enrolled:

Senate bill No. 201, an act to amend and re-enact an act creating the Mississippi River Packet Company, and to grant State aid thereto.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
Chairman.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on Engrossment, reported as being duly engrossed Senate bill No. 199, concerning the Red River Raft Company. Also, Senate bill No. 14, New Orleans and North Eastern railroad.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably upon Senate bill No. 164, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Vidalia, Alexandria and Texas Railroad Company, and to grant State aid thereto.

Laid over.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Futch:

Of a bill to be entitled "an act appropriating two thousand dollars for the purpose of putting in operation the agricultural machinery of Henry Cowling."

By Mr. Ray:

Of a bill to be entitled an act providing for the appointment of official stenographers in each district court of the State and for the payment of the same.

By Mr. Campbell:

Of a bill to be entitled an act establishing the Eighteenth Judicial District for the State of Louisiana, and fixing the time of holding courts therein.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, and the bill put upon its second reading.

On motion of Senator Blackman, the word "Bienville" was stricken out, and the words "Red river" inserted in its stead.

The bill was considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted, on a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote:

Yeas: Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Wilcox—30.

Nays: Antoine, Smith—2.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ingraham:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the city of New Orleans to construct or cause to be constructed, by contract or otherwise, a shell road from the Marigny canal to Lake Pontchartrain, to authorize the collection of tolls for the use of same, and to lease the said road, with the privilege to collect toll thereon.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Anderson:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Centenary College of Louisiana.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Anderson:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Centenary College of Louisiana.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading and considered engrossed.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its third reading and finally adopted with its title.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Thomas:

A joint resolution creating a commission in the parish of Bossier.

Laid over.

By Mr. Ray:

A joint resolution providing for law commission.

Laid over.

By Mr. Campbell:

A joint resolution relative to the New Orleans, Alexandria and Shreveport Railway Company.

Laid over.

Mr. Pinchback moved to postpone the order of the day till two o'clock.

Adopted.

Mr. Pinchback moved to take up Senate joint resolution No. 5, to amend article ninety-eight of the constitution of the State.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the joint resolution was considered engrossed.

On a call of the yeas and nays, the constitutional rule was further suspended by the following vote:

Yeas: Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Fish, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Jenks, Kelso, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Wilcox—26.

Nays: Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Todd, Whitney—5.

The bill was read its third time.

Mr. Sypher moved to reconsider the vote by which the rules were suspended.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. O'Hara called for the order of the day.

Mr. Futch moved the order of the day be postponed for thirty minutes.

Mr. Blackman called for executive session.

Call being seconded the President ordered the chamber cleared of all persons except members.

Executive session being raised, Mr. Ray called up Senate bill No. 206, to be entitled an act directing the Treasurer of the State to pay Charles Kelshaw a warrant issued by James Graham, Auditor, on the Treasurer of the State, in favor of S. A. Isaac, or order, and which was purchased by said Kelshaw from said Isaac.

The bill was read and considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was further suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

[Continued in our next Number]

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

THE LOUISIANA MAGISTRATE.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE.